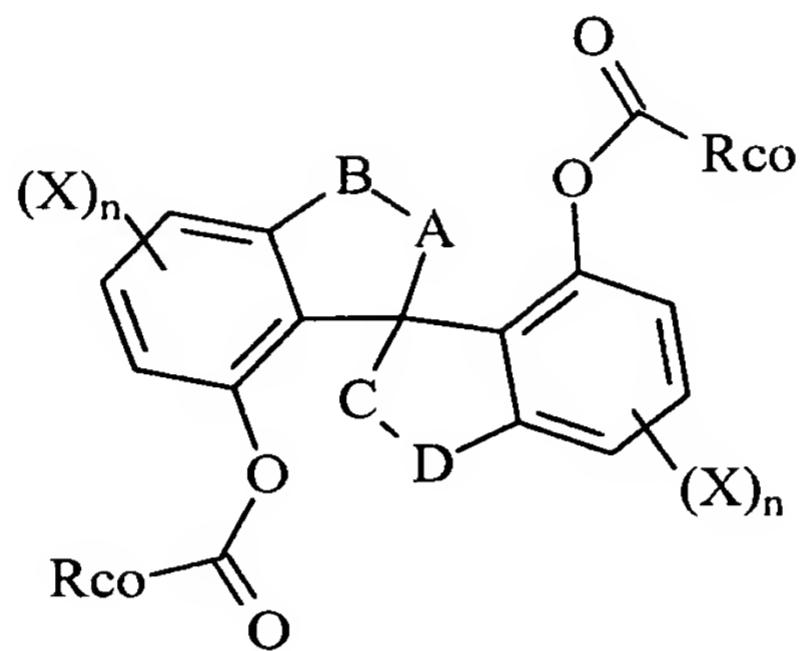


**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing will replace all prior versions, and listing, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (currently amended) A chiral compound represented by the following structure:



wherein A, B, C and D are the same and are independently selected from the group consisting of methylene, ~~oxygen~~, carbonyl, mono-substituted nitrogen (N-R), and di-substituted carbon (R<sub>1</sub>-C-R<sub>2</sub>), wherein R, R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> are independently hydrogen or a substituent and any two R, R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> groups on the same ring in said structure can optionally form a fused ring, the X groups are independently selected substituents, the n subscripts are independently 0, 1, 2, or 3, and the R<sub>CO</sub> groups are independently aryl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkaryl or heterocyclic, all either substituted or unsubstituted, and wherein any two X and/or R<sub>CO</sub> groups can optionally form a fused ring and the two R<sub>CO</sub> groups can optionally connect to form a bridge.

2. (canceled)

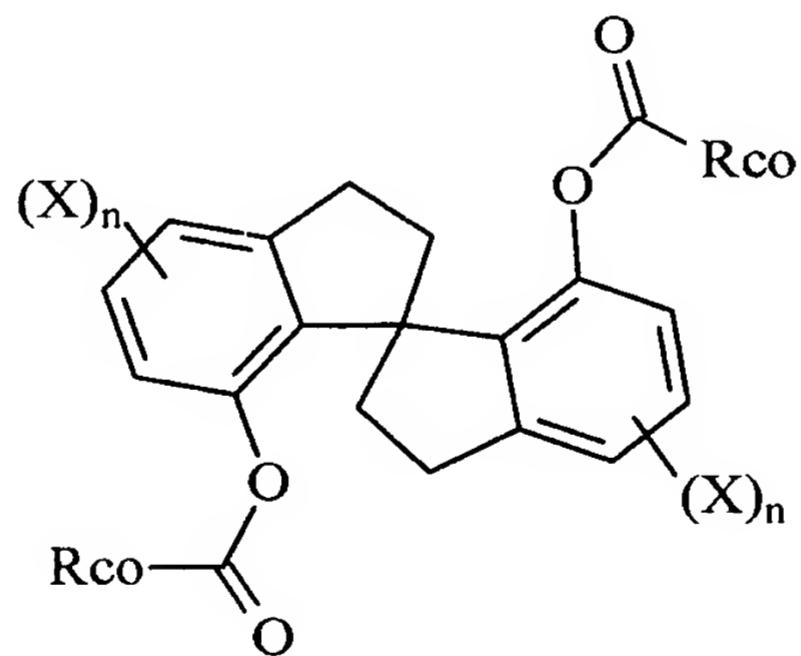
3. (currently amended) The compound of claim 1 wherein A, B, C and D are ~~independently~~ methylene or di-substituted carbon (R<sub>1</sub>-C-R<sub>2</sub>).

4. (canceled)

5. (original) The compound of claim 1 wherein each X substituent is independently selected from the group consisting of oxygen-containing organic substituents and/or a carbon-containing substituents.

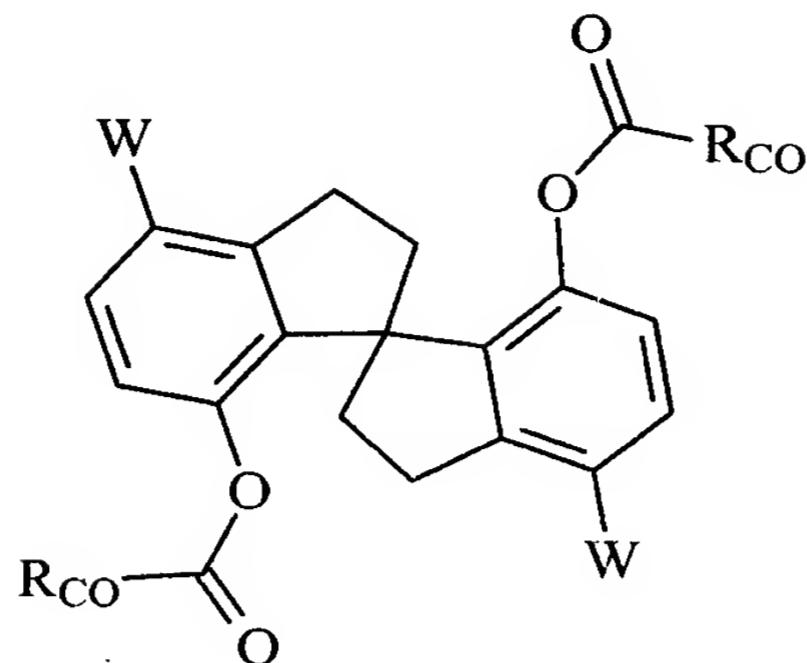
6. (currently amended) The compound of claim 5 wherein each X is independently selected from the group consisting of alkoxy, aryloxy, carboalkyl (O-C(=O)R), carboaryl (O-C(=O)Ar, in which Ar is an aryl group), carboalkoxy (O-C(=O)OR), carboaryloxy (O-C(=O)OAr, in which Ar is an aryl group), alkyl groups of about 1-20 carbons, cycloalkyl groups of about 1-20 carbons, aryl groups of about 6-20 carbons, alkaryl groups of about 6-20 carbons, carboalkoxy (C-C(=O)OR), carboaryloxy (C-C(=O)OAr, in which Ar is an aryl group), aryl or alkyl ketones (C-C(=O)R) or (C-C(=O)Ar, in which Ar is an aryl group), all either substituted or unsubstituted, or any two members of the X and R<sub>o</sub> R<sub>co</sub> groups on a ring may be joined to form a fused ring.

7. (previously presented) The compound of claim 1 having the following structure



wherein each X is an independently selected substituent; each n is independently 0 to 3; and R<sub>co</sub> is as defined above.

8. (previously presented) The compound of claim 1 represented by the following structure:



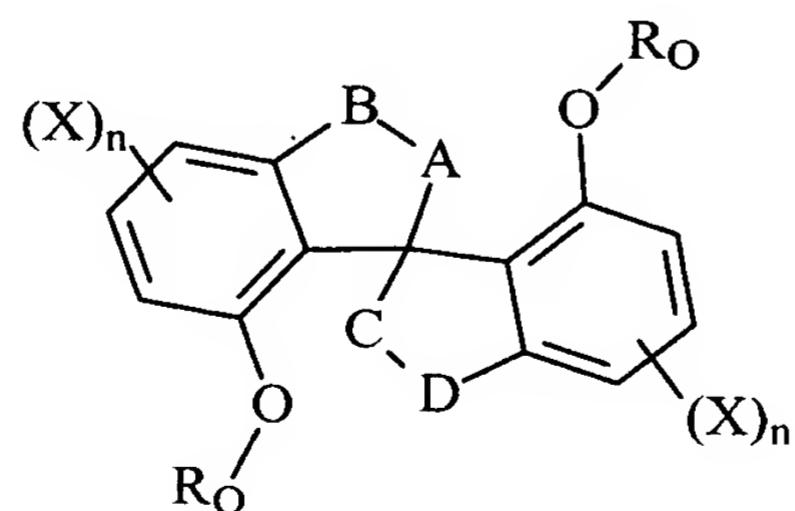
wherein W is a substituent or replaced by hydrogen and each R<sub>CO</sub> is as defined above.

9. (previously presented) The compound of claim 8 wherein R<sub>CO</sub> is a substituted or unsubstituted aryl.

10. (original) The compound of claim 1 wherein the compound is capable of polymerization.

11. (previously presented) A material composition comprising an enantiomerically excess of one enantiomer of the compound of claim 1.

12. (previously presented) A liquid crystalline composition comprising as a chiral dopant admixed with a liquid crystal material, an effective amount of one or more chiral compounds, or a polymerized form thereof, represented by the following structure:



wherein A, B, C and D are independently selected from the group consisting of methylene, oxygen, carbonyl, mono-substituted nitrogen (N-R), and di-substituted

carbon ( $R_1$ -C- $R_2$ ), wherein  $R$ ,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are independently hydrogen or a substituent and any two  $R$ ,  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  groups on the same ring in said structure can optionally form a fused ring, the  $X$  groups are independently selected substituents, the  $n$  subscripts are independently 0, 1, 2, or 3, and the  $R_O$  groups are independently a substituent capping each oxygen, and wherein any two  $X$  and/or  $R_O$  groups can optionally form a fused ring and the two  $R_O$  groups can optionally connect to form a bridge.

13. (original) The liquid crystalline composition of claim 12 further comprising a polymer binder in which domains of the liquid crystal are dispersed.

14. (original) The liquid crystalline composition of claim 12 wherein the liquid crystalline composition is STN, TN, chiral nematic, or ferroelectric.

15. (original) The liquid crystalline composition of claim 12 wherein the liquid crystalline composition is chiral nematic.

16. (original) A coated substrate comprising the liquid crystalline composition of claim 12.

17. (original) A display comprising the liquid crystalline composition of claim 12 wherein the composition is disposed between first and second electrodes.

18. (original) The display of claim 17 wherein the liquid crystalline composition is bistable and dispersed in the form of domains in a polymeric matrix.

19. (previously presented) A method of using an effective amount of a chiral compound of the structure of claim 11, or a polymerized form thereof, as a chiral dopant in liquid crystals comprising admixing the chiral compound with a

liquid crystal material to obtain a liquid crystalline composition and using the composition in a display, polarizer, color filter, non-absorptive color filter, liquid crystal pigment for decorative coatings or security markings, optical switch, optical information storage, or a diagnostic or medical composition.

20. (previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein the liquid crystalline composition is used in a display in which the liquid crystalline composition is disposed between first and second electrodes in the display.